

1.25 parts). The dental abrasive value (RDA), using the Hefferen method, should be above 200.

ALL-IN-ONE PROPHY ANGLE

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clean version

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to dental prophylactic (prophy) angle handpieces, prophy cups, and prophy polish for professional cleaning of teeth.

Rotating prophy cups are generally used to carry and apply prophy paste to the teeth. The prophy paste is comprised of an abrasive, a binder, and a liquefying agent which is used to create a flow of the paste. The prophy cup functions by carrying the prophy paste to the surface of the teeth and the cup material polishes all surfaces of the teeth, including subgingival and interproximal surfaces. Typically the prophy cup picks up the paste by dipping the cup in a reservoir of paste. As the cup is rotated by the prophy angle, the prophy paste exits the cavity and is applied to the tooth. The paste acts as both a lubricant and an abrasive.

Due to the centrifugal rotation of the prophy cup the pumice quickly exit exits the cup and splatters throughout the mouth and on the patient and operator, increasing the risk of cross contamination. Prophy cups have been designed in an attempt to slow down the exiting of the prophy paste. The prophy cup must be repeatedly reloaded, which is time-consuming. Prophy handpieces have been designed to deliver continuous supply prophy paste thus eliminating the need to refill the prophy cup, but do not allow the operator to quickly vary the flow of paste as needed and does not eliminate the splatter problem. A prophy handpiece named the Twist [™] Pat. No. 6,409,507 has been designed to reciprocate 90 degrees rather than to rotate. The Twist [™] claims to produce faster prophys, and no tearing or cutting of soft tissue and no frictional heat. The Twist [™] represents a reasonable attempt to control splatter, but the reciprocating motion is not as efficient as the rotary motion at polishing teeth and does not deliver a continuous supply of prophy paste.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present intervention is directed towards a solid core prophy polish to be used in cleaning teeth. Also included are a dental prophy angle and a prophy cup. The prophy cup is comprised of a longitudinal cylindrical body with an interior and exterior, a rear and front end, the rear end contains a shaft which connects to the prophy angle. The prophy cup front end has a circular polishing edge. Adjacent to the polishing edge, towards the body interior, is a circular retaining edge. Contained within the interior of the body of the prophy cup is the longitudinal solid core prophy polish with circumferential circular rings, which are at right angles to the prophy

polish's long axis. The solid core prophylaxis cup has a front end which engages the tooth and a second end with an end plate which engages a disc or piston which is fitted to the interior of the body of the prophylaxis cup and is positioned vertical its long axis. Positioned between the body second end and the piston is a longitudinal spring which supplies a continuous dispensing pressure against the solid core prophylaxis cup. The solid core prophylaxis cup is retained within the interior of the prophylaxis cup by the circular retaining edge which engages the an annular groove of the solid prophylaxis cup. At rest the dispensing force of the spring is countered by the holding force of the retaining edge and the solid core prophylaxis cup is held in place. As the prophylaxis cup is pressed against the tooth surface the annular retaining edge increases in circumference, which releases the retaining edge from the prophylaxis cup's circular ring, which allows the spring to push the polish against the tooth surface, which dispenses the polish during the prophylaxis of the patients teeth. The patient is asked to rinse prior to the prophylaxis which supplies moisture to the tooth surface and rotation of the prophylaxis cup dispenses the prophylaxis cup. The harder the prophylaxis cup is pushed against the tooth surface the quicker the polish is dispatched. The pressure of the tooth against the solid polish counteracts the force of the spring and retains the polish within the prophylaxis cup. Pressure against the tooth dispenses a consistent amount of polish on the tooth. There is no splatter of the prophylaxis cup and the prophylaxis angle may be kept in the mouth from start to finish continuously. The result is minimal, if any, splatter, which reduces cross-contamination and results in a reduction of operating time.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- FIG. 1** is a side view of the prophylaxis cup and angle mounted to a dental handpiece;
FIG. 2 is a x-sectional view of the prophylaxis cup containing the prophylaxis cup;
FIG. 3 is a x-sectional view of a preferred embodiment off the all-in-one prophylaxis angle;
FIG. 4 a x-sectional view of a preferred embodiment off the all-in-one prophylaxis angle; and
FIG. 5 is a x-sectional view of a preferred embodiment off the all-in-one prophylaxis angle.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to **FIG. 1** a prophylaxis cup **1** is shown attached to a prophylaxis angle dental handpiece **2** which is then attached to a dental handpiece **3**. The dental handpiece **3** provides rotating power to the prophylaxis angle **2** which in turn rotates the prophylaxis cup **1**. The prophylaxis cup is used in combination with a prophylaxis cup in cleaning the teeth. In **FIG. 2** a preferred embodiment of the invention is shown comprising a prophylaxis cup **1** containing a solid core prophylaxis cup **11**.

The prophylaxis cup **1** of the present invention is shown in **FIGS. 1- 5**. The cup **1** is made of a pliable elastomeric material having a durometer hardness of about 42 to about 70. Preferably, the cup **1** is made of a natural rubber or polyisoprene containing a small amount of abrasive. The preferred abrasive in the prophylaxis cup **1** is medium and fine grade pumice. Other abrasives can be used such as hard minerals (Mohs hardness 5 to 9) and softer minerals, such as phosphates (Mohs hardness below 5).

Depicted in **FIGS. 1-5** the dental prophylaxis cup **1** is comprised of a cylindrical body **12** with a longitudinal axis having a rear mounting portion **13** and a front polishing portion **14**. The rear mounting portion **13** has a recess,

or in the alternative, a shaft 17 for attachment to a conventional prophy handpiece 2 for rotation about the long axis of the body 12. The front polishing portion 14 includes a front surface 15 which defines a skirt which slopes outwardly towards the front, the diameter of the bottom skirt being greater than the top of the skirt. The top of the skirt defines an annular retaining edge 15, which retains the solid core prophy polish 12. The body 12 of the prophy cup 1 is defined by a wall 16 with an inside and an outside. The inside wall is smooth and encloses the solid core prophy polish 11 which has the same axial longitudinal direction as the prophy cup body 12 of the prophy cup 1 and is positioned at the front edge of the inside of the body 12 of the prophy cup 1. Located within the inside of the body of the mounting portion 13 is a force means which applies pressure on the solid core polish 11 which dispenses the polish towards the surface of the tooth 8. As the front polish in the front polishing portion 14 of the prophy cup 1 is pressed against the tooth surface 8 the front polishing portion 14 stretches into a larger diameter which also stretches the retaining side 15 into a larger circumferential diameter which releases the retaining side 15 from the corresponding solid core groove 18. The result is the solid core polish 11 is pressed against the tooth surface by the rear force means 21 and the rotation of the prophy cup 1 releases the prophy polish 11 at a uniform rate. When no loads are placed against the tooth the solid core prophy-polish 11 is retained within the prophy cup 1.

In a preferred embodiment in **FIGS. 2 and 3** the pressure produced against the solid core prophy polish 11 is produced by an internal spring 21 at the rear end of the prophy cup 1. The spring pressure is applied to a circular piston which in turn transmits the pressure to the solid core prophy polish 11.

In **FIG. 3** is another preferred embodiment. The shaft 17 is hollow with a 2-4 mm. internal open diameter. The piston is located adjacent to the rear end. The front end of the shaft 17 is a bulbous ball 38 which the prophy cup 1 is fitted and attached to. The prophy cup 1 and the solid core prophy polish 11 may be replaced.

In **FIG. 4** is another embodiment wherein the means to extrude the solid core prophy polish 11 is liquid or air delivered by a rotational paddle 28 within the prophy angle which delivers the force to the piston which in turn moves the solid core polish 11.

In **FIG. 5** is another preferred embodiment wherein the prophy handpiece 2 has an internal cavity which contains a prophy cartridge 38 comprised of metal or plastic which internally contains the wall 16 of the prophy cup 1. The wall of the prophy cup 1 fits the internal wall 16 of the prophy cartridge 38. The wall of the prophy cartridge 38 contains an internal screw 31 which fits into a female screw hole 32 of the prophy cup 1. The prophy cup 1 has an internally contained spring 23, which dispenses the solid core prophy polish 11 towards the tooth surface 6. In this embodiment the prophy cartridge 38 is mounted within the prophy angle 2 with bearings 33 and a drive mechanism. The drive mechanism is comprised of an annular gear 36 attached to the outer circumference of the prophy cartridge 38 which engages with the prophy angle 2 drive gear 35. The prophy angle drive gear 35 is contained and attached within the hollow interior cup-shaped fitting 39 which forms the end of the driveshaft 34 adjacent to the trophy cartridge 38. The entire prophy cartridge 38, containing the prophy cup 1 and solid core prophy polish 11 rotates during cleaning teeth. This embodiment allows for the largest amount of solid core prophy polish 11 and the replaceability of the prophy cup 1 containing the solid core prophy polish 11 by unscrewing the prophy cup 1 and screwing a new cup 1 on. This allows for the use of a second prophy cup 1 with polish 11 and also allows for a sterilizable re-usable prophy angle 2.

The solid core prophy polish 11 is comprised of a dental abrasive from a group consisting of pumice, clay,

and diatomaceous earth with curing systems such as sodium silicate (3-4 parts)and methyl salicylate (0.24-1.25 parts). The dental abrasive value (RDA), using the Hefferen method, should be above 200.

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